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9 June 1960

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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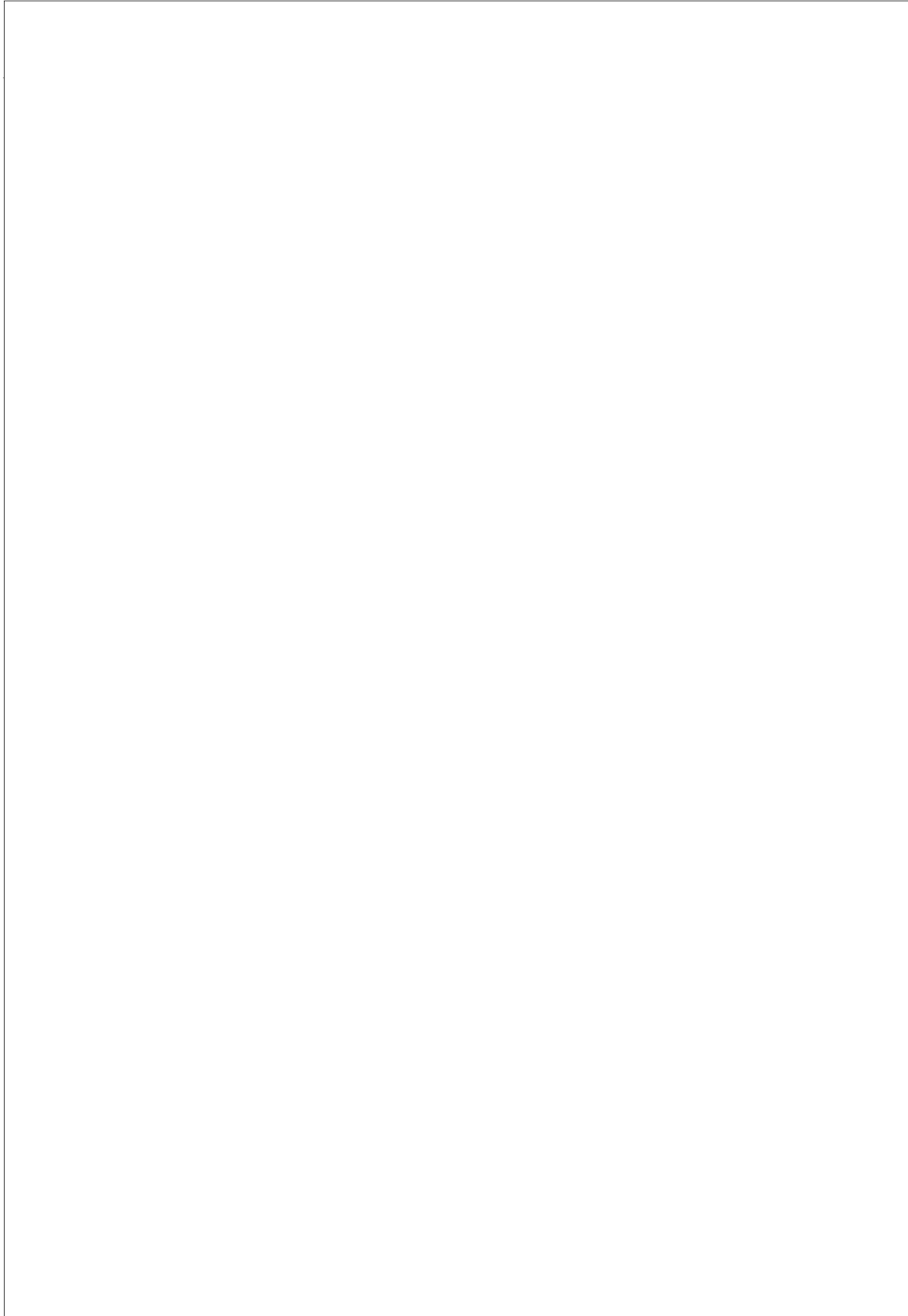
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9 JUNE 1960

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

II. ASIA-AFRICA

Pakistan's Ayub tells US ambassador he has authorized subordinates to explore sincerity of Soviet feelers on extending aid; a major motive appears to be to get US to increase military assistance.

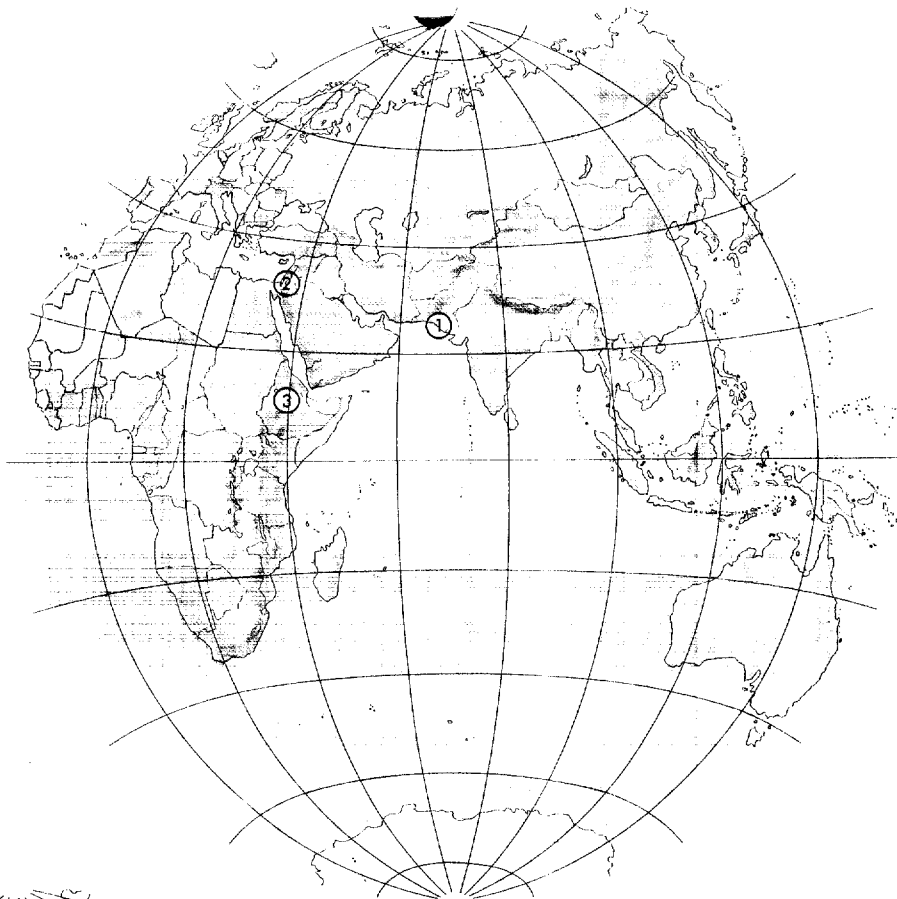
UAR last week alerted some military units because of report that Israelis were ready to start diverting Jordan waters; alert apparently has since been eased somewhat, but danger of new tensions, or incidents, remains.

Paris official as saying France will continue to work with Ethiopia to curb Somali expansion.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

9 June 1960

DAILY BRIEF

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

II. ASIA-AFRICA

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NO

[Pakistan: President Ayub has authorized his subordinates to explore the sincerity of recent Soviet indications of willingness to extend economic aid, particularly in oil and other mineral exploration. A major motive in this-- he informed Ambassador Rountree of his move on 4 June-- appears to be to take advantage of recent Soviet saber-rattling over the U-2 incident to press for increased US military assistance.]

(Page 1)

UAR-Israel:

NO

Cairo promptly ordered a number of units put on partial alert last week following receipt of a report that Israel was about to start diverting the waters of the Jordan River. The alert appears to have been eased somewhat following assurances from UN Truce Supervisor Gen. Van Horn that there were no indications of an imminent Israeli move of this sort. Nevertheless, the UAR's over-all apprehensions about the Jordan waters issue, as reflected in last week's alert, will certainly continue, and new tensions, or incidents, are likely.

(Page 2)

NO

France-Ethiopia: France will continue to work with Ethiopia to curb Somali expansion,

the union of Somalia and British Somaliland could not be blocked, but he suggested that Paris

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and Addis Ababa "take joint action" to prevent Somali nationalist agitation in Ethiopia and French Somaliland. [redacted]

[redacted] the US and Britain be asked not to give financial aid to Somalia unless the new state renounces the "Greater Somalia" concept. [redacted] (Page 3)

III. WATCH COMMITTEE CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of findings by its Watch Committee, the United States Intelligence Board concludes that:

(A. No Sino-Soviet bloc country intends to initiate hostilities against the United States or its possessions in the immediate future.

(B. No Sino-Soviet bloc country intends deliberately to initiate direct military action against US forces abroad, US allies, or areas peripheral to the orbit in the immediate future.

Note: There are no indications of Chinese Communist intentions to launch a major attack in the Taiwan Strait area in the near future. The Chinese Communists may, however, use the occasion of the President's visit to Taiwan for military demonstrations in the Taiwan Strait area to emphasize their hostility toward the US.

(C. The following developments are susceptible of direct exploitation by Soviet/Communist hostile action which would jeopardize the security of the US in the immediate future: None. [redacted]

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DAILY BRIEF

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~~SECRET~~Pakistani Inquiry About Possible Soviet Aid

Pakistani President Ayub, in an apparent effort to stimulate US interest in giving additional aid, has informed the US Embassy that he has authorized the Foreign Ministry to explore the sincerity of recent Soviet indications of willingness to give economic aid, particularly in oil and minerals exploration. Although the Pakistanis have often cited the success of India and other neutrals in securing aid from both the Communist bloc and the West, they would probably be unwilling to jeopardize good relations with the US by accepting extensive Soviet aid.

Ayub, however, may also believe that suggesting willingness to improve relations with Moscow will help reduce Soviet pressure on Pakistan over the U-2 incident. Soviet leaders probably consider that Pakistan's strong ties with the West preclude the prospect of substantial Soviet gains, but may respond with a specific offer in the hope of prejudicing Pakistani ties with the US.

Ayub's statement to Ambassador Rountree that as an economy measure he is considering a reduction of Pakistani military units to 80 percent of full strength may have been designed to underscore the need for additional US assistance. It seems unlikely that Ayub would take this step, since it would probably weaken the army's support for his military regime. Moreover, he appears especially concerned over long-term Soviet pressures on Pakistan, particularly through Afghanistan.

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~~TOP SECRET~~UAR Apprehension Over Possible Israeli Move to Divert Jordan Waters

The UAR has exhibited intense concern over the possibility of a sudden move by Israel to divert the waters of the Jordan River. Reacting to information [redacted]

[redacted] that diversion was imminent, Cairo [redacted]

[redacted] ordering a partial alert. A subsequent UAR check with General Van Horn of the UN Truce Supervisory Organization provided no confirmation of the information, and the state of alert has apparently been reduced. [redacted]

[redacted] the Israeli front was quiet.

Israel's over-all water development program calls for no significant diversion of water either from the Jordan River or Lake Tiberias for several years. Only a small part of the conduit-canal system which is eventually to carry off large amounts of this water to central and southern Israel has been completed, and construction work has not yet begun on the sections closest to the lake and river.

Israel does, however, utilize some water from the Jordan for irrigation in the immediate vicinity of the river. The Israelis are reported to have asked UN officials recently to obtain Syrian approval for Israeli work crews to improve Israel's irrigation canal which parallels the Jordan River in the northern demilitarized zone between Israel and Syria. Although the Israelis apparently have no intention of using this project to increase their off-take of water appreciably--if at all--the Syrians suspect that this project may be a part of the major long-range Israeli diversion scheme. Even if Syrian approval is not forthcoming, the Israelis may go ahead.

Because of such sensitivity over the waters issue, either side may misinterpret a move by the other. Thus it is likely to cause further tensions and incidents between Israel and the Arab states, long before any significant water diversion actually takes place.

[redacted]

[redacted]

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~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

French-Ethiopian Cooperation Reiterated

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] France would continue to cooperate with Ethiopia in efforts to curb Somali nationalist expansion. [REDACTED] the French official's opinion that the union of Somalia and British Somaliland--scheduled for 1 July following the attainment of independence by each state--could not be prevented. He suggested, however, that Paris and Addis Ababa should take "joint action" including the exchange of information to prevent any incitement of Somali subjects in either country. He also proposed to the Ethiopian ambassador that the United States and Britain be asked to demand Somali renunciation of the "Greater Somalia" concept before extending financial assistance.

Ethiopia is deeply concerned about Somali nationalist agitation because about 30 percent of the country is inhabited by Moslem Somali tribesmen who differ in religion and culture from the Christian rulers. As a result Ethiopia has recently tried various diplomatic moves to obtain international guarantees of its borders.

France opposes Somali nationalism because of the appeal it exerts for about half the population of French Somaliland and the potential threat it poses to continued French control of the naval base at Djibouti. Since mid-1958 Paris has several times shown its determination to maintain its territory. In November 1958 the pro-Somali Premier, Mahmud Harbi, was dismissed from office because of his nationalism and opposition to the new French Community. Recently, Paris has ensured Ethiopia's cooperation by agreeing to share control of the vital rail line between Djibouti and Addis Ababa. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

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Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

Scientific Adviser to the President

Director of the Budget

Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization

Director, National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Special Assistant for Security Operations Coordination

Chairman, Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities

Special Assistant for Foreign Economic Policy

Executive Secretary, National Security Council

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration

The Counselor

Director, International Cooperation Administration

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

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Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

The Director, The Joint Staff

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

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